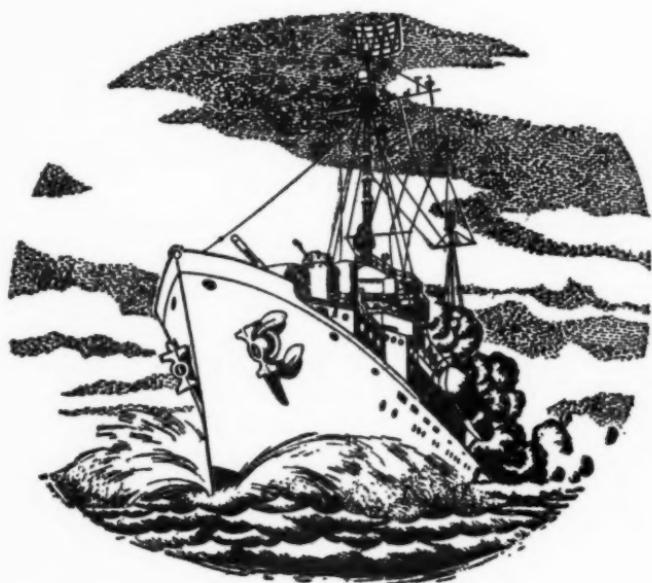


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GENERAL INFORMATION

# U.S. COAST GUARD



# BULLETIN



**SEPTEMBER 1949**

**VOLUME 5**

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# U.S. COAST GUARD BULLETIN...



Washington, D. C.—September 1949

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## Coast Guard To Operate Under "Coherent" Law First Time in History

For the first time in its long history, the United States Coast Guard on 1 November will be operating under a "coherent" law prescribing its duties, responsibilities, organization and jurisdiction of service. Heretofore, there has been no concise statutory statement of the duties and functions of the Coast Guard.

Six years of effort by Coast Guard Headquarters to revise and codify existing legislation under Title 14 of the United States Code, and to obtain congressional approval, culminated 4 August when President Truman signed the newly revised Title. This formality, a feature of Coast Guard Day, was witnessed at the White House by Admiral Joseph F. Farley, Coast Guard Commandant, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, Under Secretary of the Treasury Edward H. Foley, Jr., and Members of Congress (See picture on p. 179).

Enactment of Title 14, Congress explained, represents part of a comprehensive plan initiated in 1943 to enact the United States Code into positive law, title by title. Eight such titles were enacted by the Eightieth Congress. The remaining 42 titles, of which Title 14 ("Coast Guard") was one, constitute merely *prima facie* evidence of the law, and are not the law which may be amended directly.

Throughout the revision, the House Judiciary Committee reported, effort was made to make only "those substantive changes which are not controversial, which seem to be necessary due to changes

in the Coast Guard, its function, or its relationship to other departments of the Government; which are necessary in order to reconcile inconsistent provisions and remove obsolete and redundant language; and which seem desirable in order to parallel similar provisions having application to the Navy."

This explanation confirmed the instructions given to the Coast Guard Legal Division in 1943 that all laws (other than marine inspection and investigation, covered by Title 46) administered by the Coast Guard should be brought up to date, that obsolete matter should be deleted, and that authority should be "written in" covering practices and work traditionally performed by the Service.

A bill recommending such changes was introduced in the Eightieth Congress, but was not acted upon because of lack of time. The bill which finally became law was introduced in the Eighty-first Congress on 19 January.

The new legislation not only revises and codifies Title 14, but amends, repeals or transfers certain pertinent sections contained in other titles and, conversely, transfers certain sections of Title 14 to other titles. Many old sections of Title 14 were omitted and repealed; others were omitted but not repealed, usually because they were temporary and, for the most part, executed. Matter remaining in Title 14 thus was retained because it was pertinent and applicable, being subject to rearrangement and clarification, and to this new material was added.

Some of the more important subjects contained in the new Title are listed briefly as follows:

The Coast Guard continues as a mili-

tary service and "branch of the Armed Forces of the United States at all times." Heretofore the Coast Guard was defined by statute as a member of the "land and naval forces." This represents no change in status but merely a change in terminology in line with definitions of the other Armed Forces.

The Coast Guard is designated as a service in the Treasury Department except when operating as a service in the Navy. (This definition clarifies a status that has the Coast Guard under the Treasury Department in time of peace, because the President is authorized to place the Coast Guard under the Navy in time of emergency, which could be in time of peace).

The primary Coast Guard responsibilities are designated as enforcement of all Federal laws on waters to which they have application, safety of life and property at sea, aiding navigation, and readiness to function with the Navy. (Created in 1915 by the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service, the Coast Guard gradually has been given additional duties and responsibilities not heretofore expressed collectively in any statute.)

Authority is conferred upon the Coast Guard to engage in life-saving activities in the broadest possible terms. Current laws are termed "inadequate, too detailed, and limiting."

Permanent rank of the Commandant is made vice admiral instead of rear admiral (upper half). This provision has no bearing on the temporary rank of any incumbent. The permanent rank of commandants who do not retire upon completion of their term is made rear admiral, with pay of the upper half.

Broad general powers concerning policy matters are granted to the Secretary, and powers likewise are granted to the Commandant concerning operations within the Service and its internal functioning. Many of these are contained in existing law, but some are enlarged and some additional powers are added.

Many new sections are intended to

bring the Coast Guard more nearly in line with Navy law in peacetime, as well as wartime. For example, a provision advancing not to exceed 3 months' pay to officers ordered to sea duty or duty beyond the seas (applicable to the Coast Guard when in the Navy but not when in the Treasury Department) is made applicable at all times. Likewise, the Coast Guard Reserve will continue to receive the same benefits enjoyed by the Naval Reserve in its relationship to Regular personnel.

The cooperation that the Coast Guard long has accorded other principal governmental agencies, and vice versa, is recognized and "spelled out." This pertains to such examples as working with State Department in international matters affecting the Coast Guard, and the making, receiving and transmitting weather observations and measurements with the Weather Bureau.

The Coast Guard is specifically authorized to detail personnel to foreign governments in the interests of national defense. They also may be attached to diplomatic missions.

The Coast Guard Academy, the office of its Superintendent, and his duties and functions, created and operated by regulation, are placed on a definite statutory basis in the "national interest."

The commission of any officer can be revoked during the first 3 years of service. (A new provision, in line with Navy procedure.)

Warrant officers and enlisted men appointed as temporary commissioned officers may retire in their permanent rank or rating without prejudice.

Appointment of temporary officers may be made in the rank of lieutenant commander or below (formerly limited to Lieutenant). The existing limitation on age is removed.

Warrant officers may make application for retirement after 20 years' service. Under existing law, commissioned officers and enlisted men only have this privilege, subject to department approval.

The provision that an officer who has



PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW "SPELLING OUT" COAST GUARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Executive on Coast Guard Day approves the revision and codification of Title 14 (U. S. Code) that sets out, for the first time, the statutory duties, responsibilities, organization and jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. Witnesses to this historic occasion are: (left to right) Under Secretary of the Treasury E. H. Foley, Jr., Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder, Maurice Covert of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Admiral J. F. Farley, Commandant, Representative J. R. Bryson (S. C.), Senator H. R. O'Conor (Md.), Representative C. W. Reed (Ill.), Representative Emanuel Cellar and Representative J. J. Murphy (N. Y.).

served 40 years shall be retired in a higher rank is eliminated. (Other members of the armed forces do not have this privilege.)

The purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve is changed from "to provide a trained force of officers and men which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable the service to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions" and now becomes "providing a trained force of officers and enlisted persons which, added to the personnel of the Regular Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable the Coast Guard to

perform its functions and duties at all times."

Provision is made for a Women's Reserve, as a component part of the Coast Guard Reserve. (This is in lieu of a wartime law, since repealed, establishing a Women's Reserve.)

(Lack of space prevents the BULLETIN from presenting a comprehensive and detailed accounting of the new title in a single issue. Therefore, additional information concerning this legislation will be given in a subsequent issue. In the interim, printed copies of the law will be distributed within the service for individual reading.)

## Contribution Of Mellon Trust Puts Over Drive

A contribution of \$163,000 by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, of Pittsburgh, Pa., assured the success of the Coast Guard Memorial Chapel Fund campaign which ended officially Coast Guard Day, 4 August.

Actual presentation of the check for this amount was made 24 August. On that date the amount received from subscriptions had reached a grand total of \$451,492. The announced Fund goal was \$450,000.

Daniel W. Bell, fund national chairman, Washington, D. C., pointed out that the Fund drive unofficially will continue for "several weeks yet" to allow certain districts to conclude money-raising projects now under way. Although these projects are expected to contribute materially to the Fund, he said, "Every cent will be needed, because several thousands of dollars is earmarked, at the donors' request, for memorials to groups and individuals and not for actual construction."

The Mellon trustees said they are sympathetic to the proposal to build an inter-faith chapel at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., and were pleased to take such action as an exception to their generally stated policy. The exception was taken, they explained, because the late Secretary of the Treasury had taken a deep interest in the Coast Guard branch of the military forces and had expressed pride in its excellent reputation and record. At their request, the \$163,000 donation will be credited to the Pittsburgh area of the Second Coast Guard District, headquarters of which are in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Bell, in acknowledging the contribution, affirmed Mr. Mellon's interest in Coast Guard affairs, recalling that in 1931 he welcomed the opportunity to address Academy graduates and to lay the cornerstone of Hamilton Hall, Academy administration building.

"I am sure," Mr. Bell said, "that every person who contributed to the Memorial

Fund, especially those who found it a real personal hardship to give, joins with me in appreciation of this generous gift. It means the Fund is a success and that now we can go to work on construction. It appears as if a need that has existed at the Academy for nearly three-quarters of a century is about to be met, thanks to those who would honor our heroic dead and those who believe in the importance of a cadet's religious life."

## Honolulu Paper Reviews Work Of 14th District

Under the heading, "Let's Look at the Coast Guard," the Honolulu STAR took advantage of Coast Guard Day to describe the jurisdiction and facilities of the sprawling Fourteenth District, which maintains headquarters in Honolulu.

The Fourteenth District's domain, the STAR reported, covers an area of 10,000,000 square miles. It extends from a point midway between San Francisco and Honolulu to Tarumpitao Point, Palawan Island, and from Midway Island in the north to Bikati, Makin Atoll and the Gilberts in the south. It also maintains floating units in the Hawaiian Islands, Kwajalein, Guam, and the Philippines.

CG vessels range from the 338-foot cutter *Kukui* to the 38-foot picket boats. Shore units include the district offices, light stations, merchant marine inspection offices, a training station and 17 Loran stations. The district maintains 115 fixed aids to navigation, including 10 attended lighthouses, 92 lighted buoys and 225 unlighted buoys. Makapuu Point Lighthouse has the largest United States lighthouse lens, said the STAR; the Mokulua Light recently set a record of 25,000,000 flashes without failure in 5 years' uninterrupted operation. Lehua Rock Light is the highest in the world, the article concludes.

## Expedition Off

The Navy's proposed expedition to Antarctica, scheduled this fall, has been postponed for "reasons of economy."



USCG KUKUI USES LCM TO SUPPLY ISOLATED PACIFIC STATIONS

This scene brings memories of World War II, when landing craft started the crucial run for the invasion beach—but this time it's nothing more than a peaceful ride ashore. A detail from the *Kukui*, a floating storehouse, brings supplies to an isolated Coast Guard station in the Pacific on an annual cruise that requires almost a year and covers as many as 20,000 miles.

## Coast Guard League Will Convene In Chicago

The fourth annual national convention of the Coast Guard League, which National Commander John P. Henrie predicts will be the largest so far, is planned 29 September-2 October at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Delegates from 118 chapters in the United States and Puerto Rico will attend to transact official business and elect officers for 1950. Many former SPARS and wartime Coast Guard units will hold reunions.

Admiral J. F. Farley, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will be guest of honor

at the banquet and ball set for 1 October in the Bal Tabarin Room.

Convention information may be obtained from National Secretary A. J. Caliendo at Coast Guard Headquarters.

## Boat Handles 2 Rescues En Route To New Berth

An 83-foot Coast Guard patrol boat, en route from San Pedro, Calif., to a new assignment in Newport Harbor, responded to two distress calls before making port.

The craft aided a boat in distress off Cabrillo Beach, and later assisted in rescuing two men when their 18-foot cabin cruiser caught afire off China Cove and sank.

## Procurement Of Coast Guard Cadets Examined

On the theory that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, Headquarters is giving serious consideration to its entire cadet procurement program to determine why the number of cadets reporting to the Coast Guard Academy in July fell below announced requirements. Then it proposed to "take proper steps" to insure an adequate supply of officer material.

This year 939 young men finished the competitive examinations for appointment to the Academy at New London, Conn., which offers a 4-year course leading to a bachelor of science degree and a commission as ensign in the Coast Guard.

Of this number, 572 received an examination score of 400 or better. The zone of consideration actually was restricted to 275 applicants who appeared to have all desired qualifications for the stiff instruction and training for which the Academy is noted. These 275 men formed the eligibility list from which 190 were to be selected.

Owing to the rigorous physical examination which eliminated many, and probably due in part to changes in career objectives in the interim by some, the eligibles were reduced to 196. However, only 159 reported to the Academy on 6-7 July. Last year 230 cadets were declared eligible, the quota was fixed at 150, and 167 cadets reported.

The present situation, Headquarters pointed out, means the number of graduates in 1953 will fall short of requirements. The "mortality rate" in the Academy cadet corps is high, the result of a continuous "weeding out" process that begins with the first competitive examination and concludes with the distribution of diplomas and commissions. Other service schools meet their quotas by direct appointment.

A preliminary study of the problem indicates that the most unsatisfactory period in the procurement process is when applicants deemed the best qualified are

asked to accept or decline the appointment. To be considered is the fact that competitive examinations are held in February, and the processing of individual papers to form an eligibility list heretofore has not permitted offering of appointments until May. It appears that too many prospective cadets, at least for the convenience of the Academy, choose this time to reach a final decision in the matter. A delay in decision consequently delays determination of the status of the undecided ones and, in turn, upsets the entire program of selection.

One possible innovation now under consideration is to speed up acceptances or declinations of appointments so that failures due to unacceptable physical examinations or other reasons may be overcome promptly by the selection of other eager candidates before the deadline in July.

The high standard of performance expected of each cadet will not be lowered, it is reported, even though "letting down the bars" would permit a wider range of selection among the applicants.

## NSL Insurance Dividend Forms Are Distributed

A supply of Veterans' Administration Forms 9-430, "Application for Special Dividends," has been forwarded to district commanders and independent units for appropriate distribution.

This special National Service Life Insurance dividend is payable on insurance issued to servicemen with an effective date of 31 December 1947, or earlier, which has been in force for 3 or more months. It is payable on both term and permanent plan insurance. Payment of the dividend is expected to require several months.

A certain commercial admonition to "keep your eye upon the doughnut and not upon the hole" was applied literally by a New Orleans thief. The Coast Guard there recently reported the disappearance of 90 portholes, unsmilingly placed the loss at \$1,250.



COAST GUARD CREWS DEMONSTRATE TECHNIQUES TO PUBLIC

Coast Guard Day, 4 August, gave the Service an excellent opportunity to demonstrate its various facilities to appreciative public gatherings all around the country. At Morehead City, N. C., lifeboat station crews engage in a competitive capsizing drill with self-bailing craft—an exciting part of the day's full program.

## Use Of Military Titles In Business Clarified

Regular personnel, retired and reserve component personnel on extended active duty, both officer and enlisted, are prohibited from using their military titles in connection with any commercial enterprises.

This recent decision by the Personnel Policy Board of the armed forces has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Coast Guard. Authorship of any material for publication is specifically exempted, subject to existing regulations.

Retired personnel of both regular and reserve components, and reserve component personnel, not on active duty, are not affected by the prohibition.

## Commanders Of Areas, Districts Meet Aug. 8-10

The annual conference of Coast Guard district and area commanders was held August 8-10 at Headquarters, which included a full 3-day meeting program, a luncheon and dinner, and an invitation to the visitors to spend an additional 2 days for individual discussions with Headquarters personnel.

The noon-day luncheon followed the first morning meeting and was attended by Secretary John H. Snyder, Under Secretary E. H. Foley, Jr., and Assistant Secretary John S. Graham, all of the Treasury Department. Admiral Joseph F. Farley, Commandant, spoke at the initial and final sessions.

## Coast Guard Anniversary Observance Is Widespread

Congratulatory messages from the Chief Executive, the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Treasury, and fellow members of the Armed Forces—as well as proclamations by governors and mayors, public observances, speeches and considerable attention by the Nation's press and radio—featured the United States Coast Guard's celebration of its one hundred fifty-ninth birthday on 4 August.

President Truman said observance of Coast Guard Day, "the permanent designation of which I had the pleasure of proclaiming last year, recognizes the fidelity with which Coast Guardsmen discharge important responsibilities in our civil affairs, and the valor with which they have performed all military duties imposed upon them. \* \* \* It is an anniversary of which every American assuredly is happy to take note."

On the same day President Truman elected to sign a bill revising and codifying Title 14 of the United States Code, all pertaining to the Coast Guard. His signature was witnessed at the White House by Admiral Joseph F. Farley, Commandant, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and others (See photo on p. 179).

Secretary Snyder said Coast Guard Day "offers me welcome occasion to express my appreciation of the continued fine service given to the Nation." He added that "the long record of the United States Coast Guard in peace and in war—a record marked always by efficiency, and brightened by innumerable acts of high courage—is one by which its entire personnel rightly may be proud."

Under Secretary of the Treasury G. H. Foley stated, "In all of its responsibilities, whether at sea, the ice and weather patrols, the maintenance of navigation aids, readiness for military service, or any other of the long list of its duties, the Coast Guard has completed another year of exemplary accomplishment. I congratulate the entire service."

Admiral Louis Denfeld, Chief of Naval

Operations, wrote, "Disdaining the confining implication of its name, the Coast Guard's service throughout the world has been an inspiration to all that follow the sea. Its peacetime duties, as hazardous as those it performed in war but devoted to the saving of life and the enforcement of maritime regulations, have given real meaning to the enviable motto of your distinguished service."

The Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, took time off from conferences overseas to send "warmest greetings and best wishes." His cable from London said, "We take great pride in your accomplishments and reaffirm on this anniversary the esteem that every soldier holds for our comrades in your vital arm of our Nation's defensive forces."

Gen. C. B. Cates, Commandant of the Marine Corps, said, "You can be proud of the esprit which has characterized your efforts in the past. Rest assured of the continued respect of your comrades-in-arms, the United States Marines."

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, pointed out that "our association \* \* \* for more than a century and a half \* \* \* has been profitable as well as agreeable to both organizations." He expressed his belief "that the years ahead will bring with them the same spirit of cooperation and the same friendly \* \* \* relation that has been maintained in the past."

Numerous other telegrams and letters were received from individuals and organizations, including several Army commanders.

Admiral Farley likewise sent personal greetings to all members of the service, noting that "one fact holds true today as it did in 1790—the reason for our existence springs from a public need." The Coast Guard Commandant said, "You are members of a constantly busy organization engaged in a wide variety of activities for the promotion of safety at sea, ranging from maritime accident-preventive safety work to actual rescue operations \* \* \* You stand ready like other members of the Armed Forces to

meet any military eventuality. The results of your countless duties and constant endeavor are reflected in the thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property saved each year."

The Commandant also acknowledged the contribution of the Coast Guard Reserve, Coast Guard Auxiliary, and the Coast Guard League. "I hope each of you," he added, "has a personal satisfaction in doing your individual share toward the fulfillment of our trust \* \* \* and we do resolve that our service will continue to merit the confidence of the public in the future."

The attention of members of Congress was called to the anniversary when a long statement concerning Coast Guard's accomplishments was introduced, and placed in the Congressional Record, by Representative J. Vaughan Gary, of Virginia.

Letters and press clippings arriving at Headquarters proved that Coast Guard districts likewise were giving the day full participation. Messages brought proclamations and statements from governors and mayors and accounts of local celebrations. In Grand Haven, Mich., and Morehead City, N. C., for example, practically the entire community of each turned out for demonstrations and addresses marking the occasion.

Local newspaper publicity was supplemented by the national release, by the major press agencies, of stories of Coast Guard activities during the past year and summarizing the congratulatory letters. Some of the larger metropolitan papers used favorable editorials.

Radio also provided valuable publicity. Every radio station in the country was offered spot announcements and a text on Coast Guard history; an unusual number of station owners replied personally to promise full use of the material.

Three hundred and twenty radio stations of the American Broadcasting Co. carried the Coast Guard Anniversary program the night of 3 August in a coverage termed "the greatest ever given any of these special shows." The 30-minute production featured the Coast Guard Acad-

emy Band, with Warren Hull and Sid Caesar.

In addition, a 30-minute recorded show was aired by basic stations of the four main networks. This production included Bob Hope, Jane Russell, Jerry Colonna, Spike Jones, Marilyn Maxwell, Dorothy Shay, the Sportsmen Quartet, and Ray Bloch's orchestra.

"The individual, and sometimes joint, efforts of the district commanders, the Coast Guard League, the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Reserve to arrange special, local observances are clearly apparent from the reports on activities I have received," said the Chief of the Coast Guard Public Information Division. "It is easy to read between the lines and understand the work and ingenuity that went into these projects. Those who worked hard to make this anniversary a success have the satisfaction of having done a good job and knowing it is appreciated."

## Navigation Aids Show First Postwar Increase

An increase of 1,025 buoys, lights, and fog signals, bringing the total number to 37,309 at the end of the past fiscal year, is shown by the Coast Guard's annual Aids to Navigation report.

This is the first postwar year in which there has been an increase. In intervening years the number has decreased as aids needed in wartime have been discontinued.

Most of the increase is represented in river and harbor improvements made by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Largest concentration of aids is in the Second District (Mississippi River and its tributaries), which possesses 10,221. The First District (New England) has the most fog signals, 480. The Ninth District (Great Lakes) leads in radiobeacons with 63.

During the year the Coast Guard continued to operate its chain of 31 Loran stations, and 14 Radiobeacon stations as a part of the joint Army-Coast Guard-Navy system.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING.

KNOW YE, That reporting special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and good Conduct of *Hopley Yeaton of New Hampshire* . . . . I do APPOINT him Master . . . of a Cutter in the Service of the United States, for the Protection of the Revenue; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the Duties of that Office according to Law; AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, with all the Rights and Emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said *Hopley Yeaton* . . . during the Pleasure of the President of the United States for the Time being.

*To Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.*  
Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the Twenty first . . . Day of March . . . in the Year  
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one . . . and of the Independence of the United States of America the  
Fiftieth.

*G Washington*

*By the President*

*T Jefferson*

#### FIRST COMMISSION OF THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

This is a facsimile of the first commission to a seagoing officer of the United States, signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and tendered to Hopley Yeaton, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1791. He was assigned to the two-masted, schooner-rigged *Scammel*, nearly 58 feet long and displacing about 51 tons.

### Coast Guard War Prize Again Flies Italian Flag

The Italian motorship *Leme*, reported the fastest and largest vessel seized by the Coast Guard in sabotage incidents preceding the United States' entry into World War II, has now returned to the shipping lanes under the Italian flag.

When Italy declared war upon France, the *Leme* was preparing to return to Europe from a regular call to northwest ports. She put out to sea from Astoria, Oreg., on 6 June 1940, but returned the next day and voluntarily interned. Claims that the ship obstructed fishing caused her removal to Portland.

As the Government prepared to take protective custody of the *Leme*, along

with 14 other Italian, Danish, and German vessels, her master directed that her engines be sabotaged. He and 15 officers and men received prison terms for the act.

The *Leme* was repaired at a cost of \$195,000, turned over to the Maritime Commission and then transferred to the British. She then became the *Lowlander*, sailing with a crew that had been awaiting orders in Montreal for several months.

The ship was turned over to the Italian Government in 1948, showing shrapnel scars as evidence of war service. Subsequently she was refitted at Naples.

The *Leme* captain reported accommodations for 59 first-class and 258 second-class passengers. The ship's crew had been doubled from the 51 the prewar master commanded.

## Headquarters Announces Designation Of COTP

Effective 15 September, the commissioned officer in command, or in acting command, of a Coast Guard district is the captain-of-the-port for the ports and adjacent navigable waters of the United States within his district.

The exception to this Headquarters' announcement is that the commissioned, warrant, or petty officer in command or acting command of a Coast Guard unit listed in OPFAC with the designator, "CO also COTP, (place)," is to be the COTP within such port or ports and adjacent navigable waters within the district as the Commandant may prescribe. As such, he will be under the operational and administrative control of the cognizant district commander.

## Reserve Covered Despite Noninclusive In PL 108

In response to numerous queries from Reserve personnel, Headquarters promptly explained that although Public Law 108, Eighty first Congress, does not specifically include the Coast Guard Reserve, such inclusion was not deemed necessary in view of Section 311 of Title 14, U. S. Code.

Public Law 108, approved 20 June, provides "that all officers, nurses, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the United States Naval Reserve or United States Marine Corps Reserve who (a) if called or ordered into active naval or military service by the Federal Government for extended \* \* \* service in excess of 30 days, suffer disability or death in line of duty from disease while so employed, or (b) if called or ordered by the Federal Government to active naval or military service or to perform active duty for training or active-duty training for any period of time, suffer disability or death in line of duty from injury while so employed shall be deemed to have been in the active naval service during such period."

Consequently, they or their benefici-

aries, in all respects, shall be entitled to receive the same pensions, compensation, death gratuity, retirement pay, hospital benefits and pay and allowances as are now, or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for the Regular Navy or Marine Corps.

Headquarters pointed out that Section 311 (19 Feb. 1941) says: "Members of the (Coast Guard) Reserve, other than temporary members thereof, who suffer sickness, disease, disability, or death in line of duty shall be entitled to the same benefits as are or may hereafter be prescribed by law for members of the Naval Reserve who suffer sickness, disease, disability, or death under similar conditions."

## Coast Guard Plane Aids Seizure Of 282 Stills

The use of a Coast Guard plane by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, resulted in the seizure of 282 illicit liquor distilleries during the past fiscal year. Fifty-two persons were arrested in coordinated land-air operations, and over 200,000 gallons of mash and 2,000 gallons of liquor were destroyed.

The Unit has used Coast Guard planes for a number of years in locating "moonshine" distilleries in inaccessible areas. The "spotting" plane carried an expert Unit observer, who reports finds to investigators in radio-equipped automobiles on the ground.

## The 5th "Hamilton"

Representative Gordon Canfield, New Jersey, recently announced that the Commandant favors naming the next large Coast Guard cutter the *Alexander Hamilton*.

Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton, Representative Canfield explained, was educated in New Jersey, instrumental in the founding of Paterson, and met his death near Weehawken in the celebrated duel with Aaron Burr.

Four previous Coast Guard vessels have borne Hamilton's name.

## September Events In Coast Guard History

1791 Sept. 21 Secretary Hamilton authorized an allowance of 9 cents for every  
ration officers do not draw.

1850 Sept. 28 Congress authorized collectors of customs to act as local super-  
intendents of lighthouses.

1894 Sept. 1 Armed guard of Revenue Cutter Service placed on Pribilof Islands  
to guard seals.

1899 Sept. 30 First Navy wireless message sent via Lighthouse Service Station at  
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

1918 Sept. 16 Cutter *Seneca*'s crew attempted to bring torpedoed British collier  
*Wellington* into Brest, France, and 11 of *Seneca*'s crew were lost  
when *Wellington* foundered in a gale.

1918 Sept. 26 Cutter *Tampa* bound for Milford Haven disappeared with a loud  
explosion leaving no trace; 111 Coast Guardsmen killed.

1922 Sept. 15 Buoys for anchorage grounds to be provided out of lighthouse fund.

1922 Sept. 21 Congress authorized officers of the Customs and of the Coast Guard  
to board and examine vessels, reaffirming authority to seize and  
secure vessels for security of revenue under act of March 2, 1799.

1939 Sept. 1 Germany invaded Poland beginning World War II.

1939 Sept. 5 President Roosevelt proclaimed our neutrality in World War II—  
beginning of neutrality patrol.

1939 Sept. 8 President Roosevelt proclaimed "limited emergency."

1939 Sept. 18 President Roosevelt directs enlistment of 2,000 new Coast Guardsmen  
and opens two new training stations.

1941 Sept. 12 Norwegian sealer *Buskoe* seized by cutter *Northland* in Mackenzie  
Bay, Greenland, with Nazi agents to establish radio stations. First  
naval capture, World War II.

1942 Sept. 9 U. S. S. *Muskeget* (Coast Guard manned) sunk without trace on  
weather patrol—9 officers and 111 enlisted men lost.

1942 Sept. 27 Douglas A. Munro, Signalman 1/c gave his life in helping evacuate  
Marines at Guadalcanal. Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor  
posthumously. Last words: "Did they get off?"

1943 Sept. 9 Salerno, Italy invasion.

1943 Sept. 21 Finschafen, New Guinea invasion.

1943 Sept. 25 *LST-167* (Coast Guard manned) riddled and burned by enemy planes  
at Vella La Vella, Solomon Islands; 15 killed.

1943 Sept. 30 C. G. C. *E. M. Wilcox* foundered off Nags Head, N. C.; 1 lost.

1944 Sept. 1 *Northland* captured crew of scuttled Nazi ship off Greenland.

1944 Sept. 14 C. G. C. *Bedloe* (ex-*Antietam*) and *Jackson* foundered off Cape  
Hatteras; 26 lost on former, 21 on latter.

1944 Sept. 14 Lightship No. 73 on Vineyard Sound Station foundered; 12 lost.

1944 Sept. 15 Invasion of Morotai Island.

1944 Sept. 20 Invasions of Peleliu and Angaur.

1946 Sept. 21 Gander rescue by helicopter of 18 from Sabena air liner.

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